SG845-1
6/19/89

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

YORK MSA
WILLIAMSPORT MSA
STATE COLLEGE MSA
SHARON MSA
SCRANTON - WILKES-BARRE MSA
READING MSA
PITTSBURGH PMSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA
LANCASTER MSA
JOHNSTOWN MSA
HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA
ERIE MSA
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA
ALTOONA MSA
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

Highlights

- Employment retreated again in May, raising seasonally adjusted unemployment to 4.6 percent.
- Nonagricultural establishment employment rose to 5,096,000 in April, the fourth highest level on record.
- Services industry employment reached a new all-time high in April.
- Weekly hours worked in manufacturing increased slightly.
- Initial claims dropped by 9,801 in April to a total of 69,290.
- Unadjusted unemployment rates decreased in 50 counties.
- Thirty-six counties experiencing wide-spread labor shortages.

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ISSUED: JUNE 1989

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

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CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

EMPLOYMENT RETREATS AGAIN IN MAY

Pennsylvania's employment situation softened in May for the second consecutive month. After setting new highs for statewide labor force and employment as well as a 16-year low unemployment rate in March, employment retreated in April and again in May raising the state's seasonally adjusted jobless rate to 4.6 percent. The state's rate, however, remained comfortably below the nationwide rate of 5.2 percent in May.

Data made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show May's seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,649,000, down 28,000 since April. Despite the drop, May's level was the fifth highest on record, behind only the first four months of 1989. Compared to a year ago, employment was up a healthy 219,000.

Unemployment, seasonally adjusted, moved up 8,000 in response to the employment setback. At 271,000 in May, the number of jobless workers represented 4.6 percent of the labor force, seasonally adjusted, up from 4.4 percent in April. This was the highest rate of the five months in 1989, but was equal to the lowest rate attained during 1988. The rate in May 1988 was 5.1 percent. Compared with nationwide unemployment, Pennsylvania's rate has been at or below the U.S. rate for 35 of the last 36 months, representing nearly half of the six year plus economic expansion.

Unemployment, not adjusted for seasonality, was 256,000 in May, up 22,000 since April. The unadjusted rate of unemployment was 4.4 percent, up from 4.0 percent in April. Compared to a year ago, the rate was down from 5.0 percent.

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	MAY 1989	APR. 1989	MAY 1988	NET CHANGE FROM APR. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM MAY 1988
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,920	5,940	5,724	-20	196
Employment	5,649	5,677	5,430	-28	219
Unemployment	271	263	294	8	-23
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.6	4.4	5.1	0.2	-0.5
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,854	5,840	5,661	14	193
Employment	5,598	5,606	5,381	-8	217
Unemployment	256	234	281	22	-25
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.4	4.0	5.0	0.4	-0.6

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

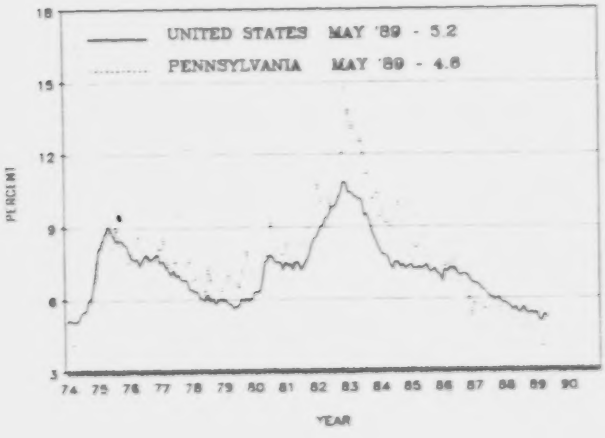


TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	MAY 1989 AP/	APR. 1989 P/	MAR. 1989	APR. 1988	NET CHANGE TO APR. 1989 FROM: MAR. 1989	APR. 1988
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5131.4	5096.0	5047.2	5022.4	48.8	73.6
---MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1056.6	1054.1	1053.2	1052.7	0.9	1.4
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	603.2	601.3	601.2	602.4	0.1	-1.1
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		31.4	30.2	31.1	1.2	0.3
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		21.3	21.5	22.1	-0.2	-0.8
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		47.0	46.6	47.0	0.4	0.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		92.4	93.0	90.3	-0.6	2.1
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		91.2	91.5	91.4	-0.3	-0.2
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		111.1	110.9	107.4	0.2	3.7
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		88.5	89.2	92.5	-0.7	-4.0
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		61.4	61.3	62.6	0.1	-1.2
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		36.1	36.0	36.6	0.1	-0.5
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES		20.9	21.0	21.4	-0.1	-0.5
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	453.4	452.8	452.0	450.3	0.8	2.5
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		90.8	90.6	89.5	0.2	1.3
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		31.0	30.9	31.1	0.1	-0.1
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		83.1	83.2	83.5	-0.1	-0.4
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		41.4	41.4	41.5	0.0	-0.1
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		84.2	84.0	83.2	0.2	1.0
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		60.5	60.4	59.6	0.1	0.9
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.3	10.1	10.0	0.2	0.3
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		40.2	40.0	40.2	0.2	0.0
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		10.2	10.3	10.6	-0.1	-0.4
---NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	4071.0	4040.4	3993.0	3967.4	47.4	73.0
MINING	27.9	27.8	27.6	29.1	0.2	-1.3
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	242.2	231.4	216.4	219.5	15.0	11.9
TRANSPORTATION	151.1	149.8	148.9	147.6	0.9	2.2
PUBLIC UTILITIES	103.2	102.8	103.2	103.8	-0.4	-1.0
COMMUNICATIONS		48.8	49.1	49.4	-0.3	-0.6
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		54.0	54.1	54.4	-0.1	-0.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	271.1	270.1	269.9	268.9	0.2	1.2
RETAIL TRADE	891.4	881.8	870.9	875.0	10.9	6.8
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		129.2	126.9	126.5	2.3	2.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	297.7	295.5	294.4	291.2	1.1	4.3
BANKING		88.4	88.4	86.6	0.0	1.8
INSURANCE CARRIERS		85.3	85.5	84.3	-0.2	1.0
SERVICES	1378.7	1372.2	1352.6	1325.6	19.6	46.6
BUSINESS SERVICES		244.0	238.6	229.4	5.4	14.6
HEALTH SERVICES		444.2	441.8	428.3	2.4	15.9
--HOSPITALS		241.7	241.5	235.1	0.2	6.6
LEGAL SERVICES		38.2	38.2	37.6	0.0	0.6
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		159.0	159.7	156.9	-0.7	2.1
SOCIAL SERVICES		92.6	92.1	88.9	0.5	3.7
OTHER SERVICES		394.2	382.2	384.5	12.0	9.7
GOVERNMENT	707.7	709.0	709.1	706.7	-0.1	2.3
FEDERAL		138.2	138.3	141.3	-0.1	-3.1
STATE		160.5	160.2	158.5	0.3	2.0
LOCAL		410.3	410.6	406.9	-0.3	3.4
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	3.8	1.5	1.0	2.3	0.5	-0.8

AP/ = Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

MAY'S EMPLOYMENT LEVEL SETS A NEW RECORD HIGH

Advance preliminary figures for May indicate that Pennsylvania's total employment level reached a new all-time high. At 5,131,400, total nonagricultural employment gained 35,400 new jobs over the month.

Nonmanufacturing continued to provide most of the job growth, with construction, retail trade, and services adding the majority of new jobs. These three industries have increased the total employment by 68,600 jobs over the year.

Manufacturing, which was expected to remain almost static, gained 2,500 jobs from month-ago levels. Durable goods was responsible for 1,900 of these new jobs at a time when no seasonal increase was expected.

All major sectors recorded an increase in new jobs except government.

APRIL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT FOURTH HIGHEST ON RECORD

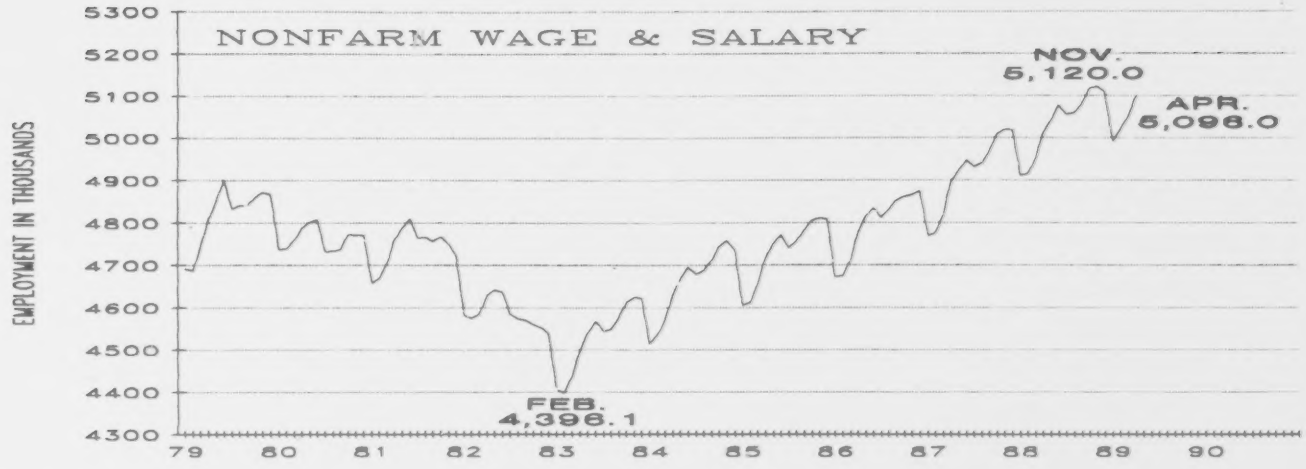
Nonagricultural establishment employment rose in April to the fourth highest level on record. Employment increased by 48,800 to 5,096,000, pushing job totals once again to near the record setting levels of last Fall. The State's factories and businesses added 73,600 jobs over the year.

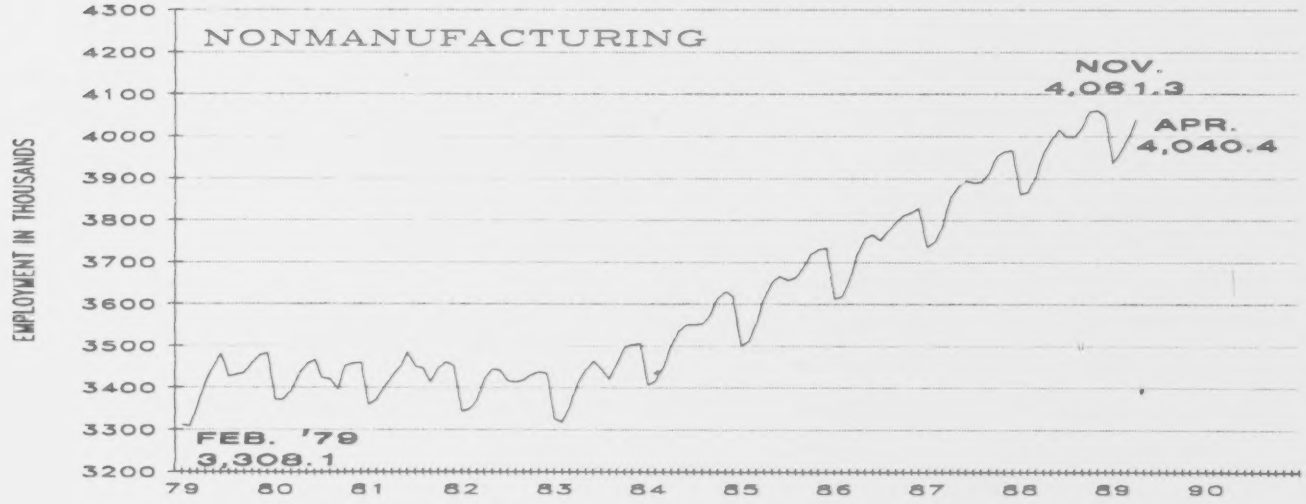
Nonmanufacturing, accounting for 97 percent of all new jobs in April, added 47,400 to payrolls which now total 4,040,400. Once again, the major stimulus came in services which reached a new record total of 1,372,200 jobs. All major nonmanufacturing sectors gained jobs except government, which reported a loss of 100 jobs in April.

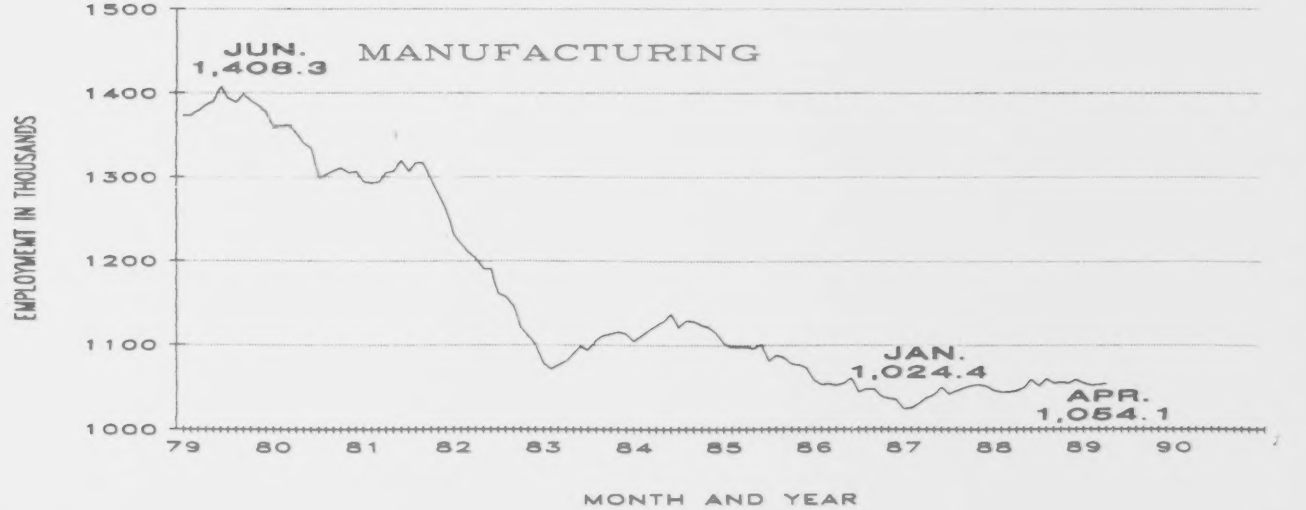
Manufacturing industries also added jobs in April, up 900 to 1,054,100. Over the year, manufacturing jobs have risen by 1,400.

Durable goods remained fairly static since March, gaining only 100 jobs. Nondurables, currently at 452,800, added 800 new jobs in April.

PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA







HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	APR. 1989 P/	MAR. 1989	APR. 1988	APR. 1989 P/	MAR. 1989	APR. 1988	APR. 1989 P/	MAR. 1989	APR. 1988
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	$425.89	$426.06	$416.77	40.6	40.5	40.9	$10.49	$10.52	$10.19
DURABLE GOODS	467.74	467.58	457.80	41.8	41.6	42.0	11.19	11.24	10.90
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	352.80	352.48	353.33	40.0	40.1	40.8	8.82	8.79	8.66
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	365.31	359.79	347.77	40.1	39.8	39.7	9.11	9.04	8.76
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	476.06	464.45	457.49	43.2	42.3	43.2	11.02	10.98	10.59
PRIMARY METALS	555.56	559.44	541.03	43.1	43.1	42.5	12.89	12.98	12.73
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	447.86	446.13	449.02	41.7	41.5	42.4	10.74	10.75	10.59
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	493.64	496.22	479.45	43.0	43.0	43.0	11.48	11.54	11.15
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	413.70	409.37	415.11	40.4	39.9	41.1	10.24	10.26	10.10
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	528.64	541.22	531.22	41.3	41.6	42.6	12.80	13.01	12.47
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	431.75	432.42	426.17	40.2	40.3	41.7	10.74	10.73	10.22
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	416.99	424.91	373.07	40.6	40.7	38.5	10.32	10.44	9.69
NONDURABLE GOODS	373.01	372.06	363.27	39.1	39.0	39.4	9.54	9.54	9.22
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	418.15	410.26	395.40	39.9	39.6	39.5	10.48	10.36	10.01
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	270.27	252.40	246.04	41.2	40.0	40.4	6.56	6.31	6.09
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	295.71	290.86	282.30	39.8	39.2	39.1	7.43	7.42	7.22
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	228.20	229.33	219.20	35.6	35.5	35.7	6.41	6.46	6.14
PAPER PRODUCTS	481.10	472.91	464.19	42.5	42.3	43.1	11.32	11.18	10.77
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	427.19	430.34	433.42	38.8	38.7	39.8	11.01	11.12	10.89
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	513.70	510.75	509.46	40.9	40.6	42.0	12.56	12.58	12.13
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	602.03	627.92	617.04	42.1	42.6	43.7	14.30	14.74	14.12
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	381.29	383.05	377.87	41.4	41.5	41.8	9.21	9.23	9.04
LEATHER PRODUCTS	242.06	246.34	225.46	36.9	37.4	36.9	6.56	6.64	6.11
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
ANTHRACITE COAL MINING	482.89	468.61	435.71	39.1	37.7	36.8	12.35	12.43	11.84
BIT. COAL & LIGNITE MINING	690.70	677.33	645.33	42.4	41.1	41.5	16.29	16.48	15.55
COMMUNICATIONS	546.96	536.41	525.89	40.1	39.5	39.6	13.64	13.58	13.28
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	679.97	672.65	643.69	42.9	42.6	42.6	15.85	15.79	15.11
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	166.77	173.56	178.39	25.5	26.5	27.7	6.54	6.55	6.44

P/ Preliminary data.

HOURS WORKED INCREASE SLIGHTLY

The status of Pennsylvania's manufacturing workers remained fairly stable in April. An increase of 0.1 working hour and a $.03 an hour decrease in hourly earnings resulted in paychecks of $425.89. This was only $.17 less than in March, but $9.12 more than April 1988. The only significant increase in hours worked in manufacturing was in tobacco products in the nondurable goods sector (+1.2 hours).

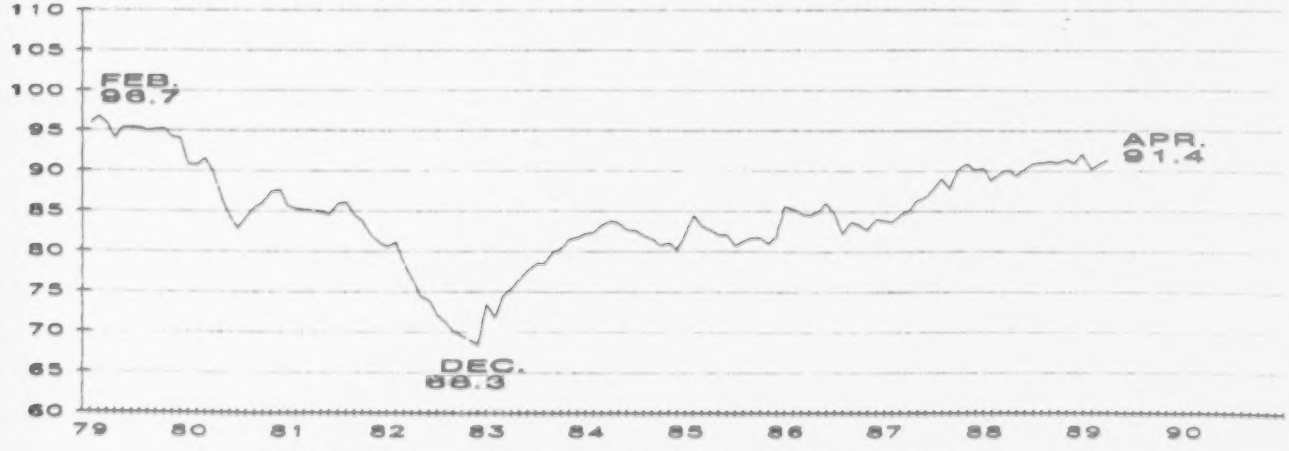
Durable (hard goods) workers received average weekly earnings of $467.74 for a 41.8 hour workweek and nondurable (soft goods) workers earned $373.01 for an average 39.1 hour workweek. In addition to the longer workweek, durable goods workers also earned an average of $1.65 an hour more than nondurable goods workers during April.

In the selected nonmanufacturing industries, general merchandise workers reduced their average workweek by one hour, while the other industries had increases of .3 of an hour to 1.4 hours a week.

The highest hourly wage ($16.29) and the largest paycheck ($690.70) was earned by workers in the bituminous coal & lignite mining industry followed by workers in the electric, gas & sanitary services industry, with $15.85 an hour for a total paycheck of $679.97 per week.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS

PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY INDEX (1973=100)



SOURCE: PSU. CENTER FOR REGIONAL BUSINESS ANALYSIS

MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	APRIL 1989	MARCH 1989	APRIL 1988	NET CHANGE FROM MAR. 89	NET CHANGE FROM APR. 88
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	69,290	79,091	73,720	-9,801	-4,430
Weeks Claimed	522,734	675,472	513,235	-152,738	9,499
---Average Weekly Volume	130,684	146,842	122,199	-16,158	8,485
Insured Unemployed Rate	2.8%	3.1%	2.6%	-0.3	0.2
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	25,220	34,524	25,242	-9,304	-22
Final Payments	6,843	6,811	7,258	32	-415
Weeks Paid	480,916	688,814	483,877	-207,898	-2,961
Net Benefit Amount	$81,575,277	$119,189,614	$73,646,354	-$37,614,337	$7,928,923
Avg. Check Amount	$169.62	$173.04	$152.20	-$3.42	$17.42

CLAIMS ACTIVITY SLOWS IN APRIL

Initial claims dropped sharply in April, falling by 9,801 or 12 percent from the March total to 69,290. By comparison, initial claims during 1988 fell by only 4 percent or 3,313 between March and April, and in each year from 1979 through 1987 initial claims increased from March to April. Compared to a year ago, initial claims in April are down 4,430 or 6 percent. In accordance with the normal seasonal trend, the weeks claimed total underwent a steep decline between March and April. Despite the 152,738 or 23 percent downturn from a month ago, the weeks claimed total of 522,734 for April is 9,499 above the year ago level. As a result, the insured unemployment rate for April 1989 of 2.8 percent, which is the year's low-to-date, exceeds the April 1988 rate of 2.6 percent.

The average check amount for April slipped to $169.62 after hovering at $173 the previous two months. Disbursements from the Trust Fund during April edged income by $3.4 million, reducing cash reserves in the Trust Fund at the end of the month to $1.058 billion.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - APRIL 1989

Income	$ 78,131,546	Cash Reserves	$ 1,057,926,582
Disbursements	$ 81,573,115	Net Reserves	$ 1,057,926,582

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

UNADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES DOWN IN MANY COUNTIES

Unemployment rates, not adjusted for seasonality, declined in 50 of Pennsylvania's counties during April, with rates ranging from a low of 2.1 percent in Chester County to a high of 8.4 percent in Forest County.

Only nine counties recorded an increase in rates over the month, with the remaining eight counties maintaining their month-ago levels.

Thirty-six counties displayed rates of 5.0 percent or less in April; the rate considered full employment by most economists. Most of these 36 counties are experiencing widespread labor shortages.

With declining unemployment rates, Columbia, Tioga, Washington, Wayne, and Wyoming counties fell into the 5.0 percent and lower group in April.

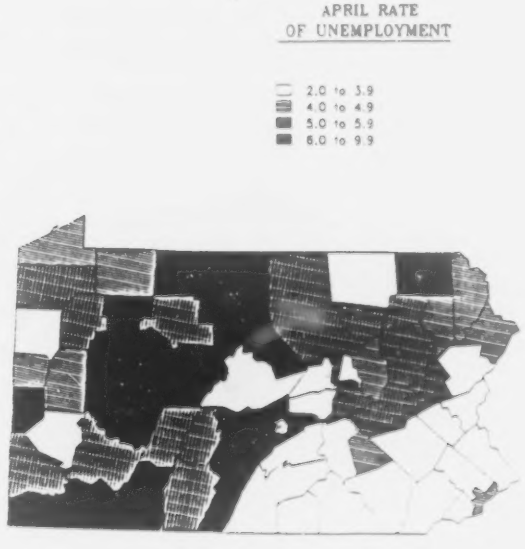


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
APRIL - 1989

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Chester	1	2.1	4100
Cumberland	2	2.2	2400
Montgomery	3	2.4	9400
Lancaster	4	2.5	5700
Adams	5	2.7	1100
Bucks	5	2.7	8200
Delaware	7	2.8	8400
Franklin	8	2.9	1600
Dauphin	9	3.2	4200
Snyder	10	3.4	600
Northampton	11	3.5	4100
York	11	3.5	6400
Centre	13	3.6	2300
Montour	13	3.6	300
Perry	13	3.6	700
Union	13	3.6	600
Allegheny	17	3.7	24200
Berks	17	3.7	6600
Lehigh	17	3.7	5500
Mercer	17	3.7	2000
Monroe	17	3.7	1700
Bradford	22	3.8	1200
Pike	23	4.1	500
Butler	24	4.2	3000
Columbia	24	4.2	1300
Lebanon	24	4.2	2700
Warren	24	4.2	900
Lackawanna	28	4.5	4900
Lawrence	28	4.5	2100
Philadelphia	30	4.6	34400
Wayne	31	4.7	900
Erie	32	4.8	6400
Elk	33	5.0	900
Tioga	33	5.0	900
Washington	33	5.0	4700
Wyoming	33	5.0	700
Luzerne	37	5.1	8100
Sullivan	37	5.1	100
Westmoreland	37	5.1	8700
Cambria	40	5.3	3400
Venango	40	5.3	1300
Crawford	42	5.4	2100
Northumberland	43	5.5	2700
Blair	44	5.6	3400
Carbon	44	5.6	1400
Lycoming	44	5.6	3400
Schuylkill	47	5.7	4200
Bedford	48	5.8	1200
Clarion	49	6.2	1100
Fulton	49	6.2	400
Jefferson	49	6.2	1300
McKean	49	6.2	1300
Susquehanna	49	6.2	1100
Mifflin	54	6.3	1300
Armstrong	55	6.4	1800
Potter	56	6.5	500
Beaver	57	6.8	4100
Clinton	57	6.8	1000
Somerset	57	6.8	2200
Cameron	60	7.0	200
Fayette	61	7.2	4200
Clearfield	62	7.4	2600
Huntingdon	63	7.6	1400
Juniata	63	7.6	700
Indiana	65	7.9	2800
Greene	66	8.3	1000
Forest	67	8.4	200

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	APRIL 1989 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	APRIL 1989 * UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	MARCH 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	MARCH 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	APRIL 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	APRIL 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%
UNITED STATES	6546.0	5.3	6128.0	5.0	6668.0	5.5
PENNSYLVANIA	258.0	4.4	234.0	3.9	288.0	5.0
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	14.1	4.2	12.5	3.7	13.5	4.2
ALTOONA MSA	3.9	6.3	3.3	5.3	4.0	6.7
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	4.6	7.6	4.1	6.7	5.7	9.4
ERIE MSA	6.9	5.1	6.1	4.5	7.5	5.8
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	11.4	3.4	10.3	3.1	12.0	3.8
JOHNSTOWN MSA	6.2	6.4	5.6	5.7	6.5	6.9
LANCASTER MSA	6.9	3.0	6.5	2.8	7.5	3.4
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	93.1	3.8	83.8	3.4	97.3	4.0
PITTSBURGH PMSA	46.0	4.6	43.1	4.3	55.9	5.8
READING MSA	6.4	3.6	6.0	3.3	7.2	4.2
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	18 4	5.0	17.4	4.7	20.0	5.6
SHARON MSA	2.2	4.2	1.8	3.4	2.4	4.8
STATE COLLEGE MSA	2.8	4.3	2.7	4.1	2.9	4.7
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	3.6	5.9	3.1	5.0	2.9	4.8
YORK MSA	8.4	3.7	7.8	3.4	8.9	4.1

* Preliminary data.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UP SLIGHTLY IN ALL MSAs

During April, seasonally adjusted unemployment rates rose slightly in all of Pennsylvania's fifteen major Labor Market Areas from month-ago levels. However, thirteen areas recorded declines from this period last year; one area increased its rate (Williamsport MSA); and one area remained the same (Allentown-Bethlehem MSA).

In the March 1989 ranking of 256 major Labor Market Areas in the nation, Beaver County PMSA ranked 37th on the high end and Lancaster MSA ranked 247th on the low end, with rankings reported highest to lowest. Philadelphia PMSA and Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA tied for 223rd place on the lower end.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for the Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 2.1 for SDA 21 to 6.8 for SDA 05. Five SDAs maintained their March rates, while 23 SDAs recorded increases in the realm of 0.1 to 0.9 percentage point. These increases correspond with the State's 0.2 percentage point increase over the month.

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
APRIL 1989 --- PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	132.1	125.7	6.4	4.8
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	105.1	99.5	5.6	5.3
03	City of Pittsburgh	174.2	167.2	7.0	4.0
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	476.7	459.4	17.2	3.6
05	Beaver	59.6	55.5	4.1	6.8
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	135.2	127.7	7.6	5.6
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	230.9	218.0	12.9	5.6
08	Greene, Washington	105.0	99.3	5.7	5.4
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	103.8	97.1	6.7	6.4
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	200.6	188.7	11.9	5.9
11	Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Mifflin	160.9	152.9	8.0	5.0
12	Columbia, Juniata, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union	134.9	128.6	6.3	4.7
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	82.6	78.6	4.0	4.8
14	Lackawanna	109.5	104.6	4.9	4.5
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	102.2	97.7	4.5	4.4
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	233.2	220.9	12.3	5.3
17	Philadelphia	741.5	707.2	34.4	4.6
18	Bucks	297.1	288.9	8.2	2.7
19	Montgomery	390.5	381.2	9.4	2.4
20	Delaware	300.8	292.4	8.4	2.8
21	Chester	192.7	188.6	4.1	2.1
22	Lehigh, Northampton	266.6	256.9	9.6	3.6
23	Berks	177.5	170.9	6.6	3.7
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry	325.1	315.1	9.9	3.1
25	Lancaster	223.9	218.3	5.7	2.5
26	York	183.6	177.2	6.4	3.5
27	Adams, Franklin	95.2	92.6	2.7	2.8
28	Lawrence, Mercer	99.1	95.0	4.1	4.1
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5840.0	5606.0	234.0	4.0

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.